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### What do I need to do to comply with the FDA's feed regulations

- DO NOT feed ruminants animals prohibited feed materials (see backside for list)
- Keep copies of labels and invoices for all purchased feeds that contain animal proteins, whether they contain prohibited material or not, for at least one year

### 1. FEEDING

"Read Before You Feed"



- **READ** your feed labels and invoices to ensure feeds for ruminants do not contain prohibited materials
- **IF** you only feed ruminants, **TELL** your supplier that you require feeds that do not contain prohibited material
- BE SURE feeds containing prohibited materials are labeled with the warning: DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS
- Store and handle feeds intended for ruminants
  SEPARATELY from feeds for non-ruminants to avoid confusion and cross-contamination
- IF you store PET food on the farm, it should be kept away from other feeds due to the fact that most pet food contains ruminant materials

### 3. RECORD KEEPING

Purchased feeds containing ANIMAL PROTEIN, prohibited or not, should include the supplier's name and address, the date of purchase or delivery,



identification of the product and amount. Keep these records for at least **ONE YEAR** 

When mixing feeds containing PROHIBITED MATERIAL for non-ruminants, keep records of the procedures used, date of manufacture, the formulations and batches mixed for all feeds, and the actions adopted for cleaning equipment



## 2. MIXING FEED ON THE FARM

Use separate equipment to mix and deliver ruminant feeds and non-ruminant feeds containing PROHIBITED MATERIAL. If this is not possible, then thoroughly clean the equipment between feeds to avoid cross-contamination.



### 4. REPORTING

- The clinical signs of BSE are variable and may not include typical "mad cow" behavior. Most cattle with BSE show a GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIGNS over weeks or months, although some can deteriorate very rapidly. Call your veterinarian if you observe cattle showing:
- Changes in behavior (e.g. nervousness or aggression)
- Abnormal posture or incoordinated movement
- Progressive loss of condition or milk yield



## WHAT IS BSE AND WHY IS IT SUCH A CONCERN?

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), also known as "mad cow disease," is a slow, progressive, fatal disease of the nervous system of cattle. It typically occurs in cattle 5 years of age of older. BSE has been found in cattle native to the USA and Canada. Scientific evidence suggests BSE is associated with a rare human disease called variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD).

Diagnosis of BSE is difficult because there are no live animal tests. **PREVENTING** transmission of the BSE agent is the **ONLY** safeguard available because there are no treatments and no vaccines available.

# WHAT CAUSES BSE AND HOW DO CATTLE BECOME INFECTED?

The causative agent of BSE is believed to be an unconventional transmissible prion protein. These proteins accumulate in brain tissue, causing changes in behavior that progress to dementia and death.

It is widely believed cattle become infected by eating feed contaminated with BSE-infective material. The suspected source of infectivity is rendered proteins derived from ruminants.

### WHAT IS THE USA DOING TO PREVENT BSE TRANSMISSION IN CATTLE?

The USDA regulates the importation of animals from countries with BSE, and actively tests cattle for the disease. FDA's "Mammalian Protein Ban" in place since 1997 prevents livestock producers from feeding prohibited materials to ruminants.

**Prohibited materials** are protein-based materials, including meat and bone meal, derived from ruminants.

**Ruminant animals** are any animals with a fourchambered stomach including, but not limited to, cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo, elk, and deer.

### **BSE FEED GUIDE**

### BSE FEED GUIDE PROHIBITED MATERIALS

These products are considered prohibited materials if they come from **Cattle**, **other ruminants or mammals** (except for exempted species). Ruminant animals include but are not limited to: Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Buffalo, Elk, and Deer.

Meat and Bone Meal Animal Digest

Meat and Bone Meal

Tankage

Animal Liver

Meat Meal Tankage Cooked Bone Marrow

Meat Meal Dehydrated Food Waste

Meat Dehydrated Garbage

Meat By-Products Unborn Calf Carcasses

Meat Protein Isolate Leather Hydrolysate

Dried Meat Solubles Hydrolyzed Hair

Animal By-Product Meal Fleshings Hydrolysate

Mechanically Separated

Bone Marrow

Glandular Meal and Extracted Glandular Meal

Bone Meal, Steamed Stock

Bone Meal, Cooked Hydrolyzed Leather Meal

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Products Inspection at (217) 782-3817

## NON PROHIBITED OR EXEMPTED MATERIALS

These products, regardless of what species they originate from, are **EXEMPT OR CONSIDERED NON PROHIBITED**:

**Blood and Blood Products** 

Milk Products (Milk and Milk Proteins)

Inspected meat products, such as plate waste, which have been cooked and offered for human food and further heat processed for animal feed

Gelatin

The following non-ruminant protein products are also **EXEMPT OR CONSIDERED NON PROHIBITED**:

Pure Porcine (Pork) Protein Poultry

Pure Equine (Horse) Protein Marine (Fish)

Vegetable

The following are also **EXEMPT OR CONSIDERED NON PROHIBITED** because they are not protein or tissue, regardless of what species they originate from:

Grease Tallow\* Oil

Amino Acid Dicalcium Fat

Phosphate

\* Beef tallow with more than .15% insoluble impurites is prohibited